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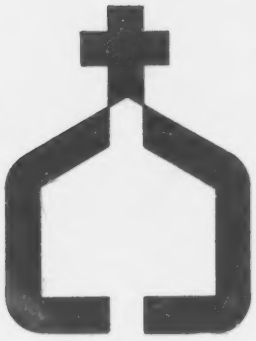
NCCC Annual Survey 1982



October 1983
National Conference of Catholic Charities
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

Price: $7.50

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INTRODUCTION

The National Conference of Catholic Charities is a membership organization of 545 diocesan agencies and 200 member institutions which serve families and individuals in need. To fulfill this responsibility, the agencies and institutions throughout the 156 dioceses provide professional and volunteer services. The Catholic Charities agency is entrusted by the local diocese with special responsibility for carrying out the mission of charity for those activities and services that require an institutional rather than an individualized approach. Agencies of Catholic Charities are commissioned in a special way to confront the scandal of human suffering.

The Code of Ethics of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, approved by the NCCC Board in October 1983, spells out clearly that to fulfill this responsibility, the mission of Catholic Charities necessarily involves actions of service, advocacy, and convening. This tripartite mission can be more specifically described as follows:

1. Motivated by love and serving as a witness to Christ's love for all people, to seek to be of service wherever there is need, wherever there are people in pain, whether this is caused by external oppression, inter-personal or family breakdown, or intra-personal problems. It has a further responsibility in promoting and conducting programs of assistance and service to address the needs of people in all socio-economic groups, but to have special concern for the neediest and most vulnerable, to serve as their advocate where this is necessary and to help them to develop the capacity to become their own advocates.
2. Individually and in collaboration with others to work toward the construction of a more just social order, particularly in the development of just public social policy. This includes participating in the shaping of social legislation at the Federal, State and local levels, monitoring the public budget processes to seek to assure justice to the poor and the suffering in the allocation of the nation's resources, and to study the impact of all public policy on the welfare of people, with particular reference to the protection and strengthening of the family role in society.
3. To convene forums on various levels of Church and community life by which people may perceive the social, political, and economic contradictions about them, and thereby be motivated to work toward change. Through this process, to assist the people of God to embrace their religious, cultural, and ethnic diversity, and to live together in communities of charity and justice. Members of the staff of Catholic Charities should see themselves as witnesses, inspiring, and at times enabling and leading, the larger community to fulfill its responsibilities of charity and justice.

The National Conference of Catholic Charities Annual Survey represents services provided by member agencies, institutions, and organizations. The report summarizes information obtained through surveys completed by staff from 120 dioceses throughout the country. This represents approximately three-fourths of the total NCCC membership. Most of the agencies which reported results in 1982 also reported in 1983. Of the dioceses which reported in one year and not the next, the differences in major factors, such as geography, size of programs, and complexity of programs, were not significant. Therefore, we believe that, although not a perfect statistical sample, this survey, for the most part, accurately reflects general trends of the factors studied. The survey is an important link in assessing appropriate funding allocations and in evaluating the efficiency and adequacy of services and activities. It provides feedback to dioceses as well as the National Office on where valuable time, money, and effort is being expended.

The report is divided into:

Part I —Administrative Information
Containing data on organizational structure, personnel and financial data.

Part II —Services and Activities
Outlining social services, human services, organizing and advocacy work.

Part III—Social Ministry
Reporting parish social ministry program development.

Part IV—Family Life Activities

Part V —Research Activities

Also included are reports from affiliated organizations:

Christ Child Society
Association of Ladies of Charity of the United States
Society of St. Vincent de Paul

PART I—ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

SECTION 1—ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The information in Table 1 below describes the several organizational structures that the various dioceses have chosen to carry out the social mission of the Church.

To aid the NCCC Pluralism Committee in its study on Catholic Charities' structure, we have, for the fifth year, collected organizational information. As can be seen from the table, the variations are many (even within the stated categories) and a more thorough analysis is necessary to refine the broad classifications which are presented here.

The data does, however, provide us with a general view of the operation of Catholic Charities on the local level. For example, we can see from the figures that most Catholic Charities operate under a central diocesan agency with one or more branch offices (89). They may or may not have related institutions. The degree to which the central diocesan agency coordinates and oversees the efforts of the local Church in acting out the Diakonia of Charity and Justice varies from diocese to diocese. While a large segment of the Church's social programs are brought into a cooperative and collaborative planning and accountability relationship under these centralized structures, there are still a number of services outside this system.

Sixty-nine dioceses reported a total of 369 independent social service or action agencies or institutions under Catholic auspices in operation within their dioceses. Another variable which is not accounted for in these organizational categories is the participation of parishes. Fifty-three agencies reported working with 2,508 parishes in their Parish Social Ministry Programs. Another 1,225 parishes have active Parish Social Ministry Programs which are operating independently of the Catholic Charities Agency. There may or may not be some cooperation between the agency and these parishes. Contributions made by these unaffiliated parishes, agencies, and institutions are not included within this report, but are a significant part of the Church's social mission.

There are no major changes in the data reported this year from the data reported in previous years. Minor differences can be accounted for by the variations in reporting and non-reporting agencies. For the most part, Table 1 is self-explanatory, and analyses from previous years continue to apply.

Table 1—Organizational Structure

Structure	Number of Dioceses	Percent
Central Diocesan Agency without Branches or Related Institutions	5	4.3
Central Diocesan Agency without Branches, but with Related Institutions	8	7.0
Central Diocesan Agency with Branches, but without Related Institutions	40	34.8
Central Diocesan Agency with both Branches and Related Institutions	49	42.6
Autonomous Agencies located in various sectors of the Dioceses, linked by Federation, not including Institutions	0	0
Autonomous Agencies located in various sectors of the Diocese, linked by Federation, and including Institutions	6	5.2
Autonomous Agencies located in various sectors of the Diocese without organizational ties	3	2.6
Other	4	3.5
Total	115	100.0

SECTION 2—PERSONNEL DATA

Over 127,000 staff carried out the mission of Catholic Charities by providing social services, influencing public policy to create a more just social order, and convening caring people to build a stronger Christian community. There were about 30,000 paid staff and an impressive 88,000, or 69.3% volunteer staff. Another 8,855 persons served as Board Members. There is a discrepancy in the number of volunteers reported in tables 2, 3, and 5. This is because most of the reporting agencies fail to give a breakdown of the sex and ethnic origins of volunteers.

Again this year, 96.5% of the total staff are laypersons; 58.8% laywomen and 37.7% laymen. This is in about the same proportions as in 1981, the first year for which these categories were reported. About 92% of the paid staff are laypersons, and almost all of the volunteers are laypersons.

Table 2 shows that Diocesan/Executive Directors are predominantly priests (54.3%) and laymen (25.9%); Associate Directors most often are laymen (39.6%) and laywomen (29.6%); Office Managers/ Program Managers, Professional, Paraprofessional staff and support staff are predominantly laywomen.

The most striking factor is that although priests represent only one percent of all staff, they hold more than half of the Diocesan and Executive Directors positions.

The proportion of women has remained constant, making up about 73% of the total paid staff and 60% of volunteer staff. Women remain under-represented in NCCC's higher management levels. For example, although they compose 73% of the total paid staff, only about 20% are Diocesan and Executive Directors. They have a larger showing in Branch, Department, and Institution administration,

Table 2—Categories of Personnel

	Priests		Brothers		Laymen		Women Religious		Laywomen		Total
	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.
All Categories	1,226	1.0	312	0.2	48,037	37.7	2,886	2.3	74,856	58.8	127,317
Total Paid Staff	400	1.3	148	0.5	7,659	25.3	1,919	6.3	20,154	66.6	30,280
Diocesan Executive Director	63	54.3	0	0	30	25.9	14	12.1	9	7.8	116
Assistant Associate Branch Department and/or Affiliated Institution Director	158	11.3	15	1.1	553	39.6	257	18.4	413	29.6	1,396
Office Manager/ Program Manager	20	1.2	8	0.5	542	31.6	203	11.8	944	55.0	1,717
Professional Service Staff	132	1.3	35	0.4	2,584	26.3	673	6.9	6,397	65.1	9,821
Para-Professional Service Staff	4	0.1	12	0.2	1,830	25.7	495	6.9	4,789	67.2	7,130
Administrative Assistant/Executive Secretary	1	0.2	2	0.4	39	8.4	32	6.9	389	84.0	463
Clerical	0	0	1	0.1	182	5.9	80	2.6	2,831	91.5	3,094
Custodial/ Maintenance	11	0.4	63	2.4	1,160	44.8	89	3.4	1,268	48.9	2,591
Other Personnel	11	0.3	12	0.3	739	18.7	76	1.9	3,114	78.8	3,952
Board Members	551	6.2	99	1.1	4,624	52.2	432	4.9	3,149	35.6	8,855
Volunteers	275	0.3	65	0.1	35,754	40.5	535	0.6	51,553	58.5	88,182

48% of whose Directors are women. Over five years, the proportion of women in professional and non-professional positions has remained constant.

Personnel trends from 1978 to 1982 show no increase in the number of minority paid staff Moreover, the number of minority staff in professional positions has not increased in that five-year period, nor has the proportion of minority board members increased. However, minority staff have shown a strong increase in the paraprofessional category, with an increase of 13% since 1978. Such a large increase is very encouraging since paraprofessional staff may eventually move into higher professional positions.

The number of CETA-sponsored personnel this year dropped drastically. Only 32 dioceses used CETA-sponsored personnel in 1982 compared to 69 only two years earlier; the total number of CETA-sponsored staff dropped from about 1,300 to a little more than 300 in the same period. This was expected, due to the sharp decrease in the CETA program.

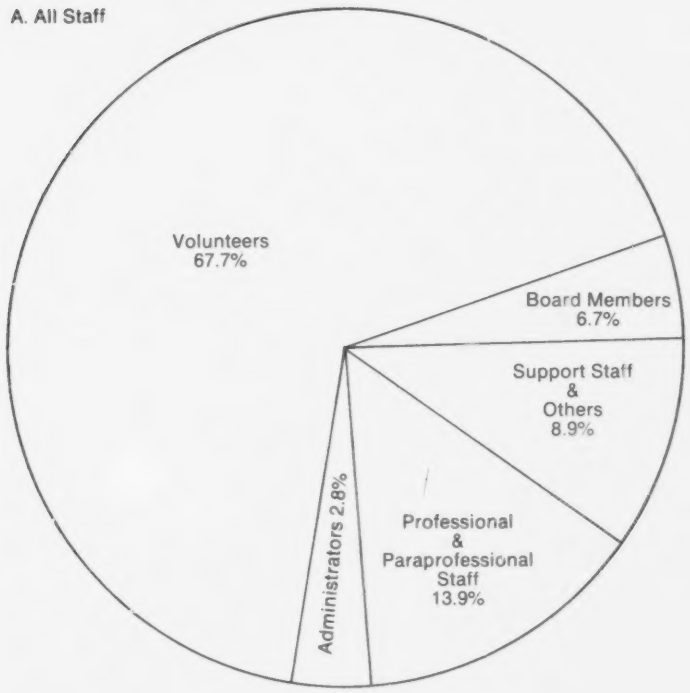
Volunteer staff once again made significant contributions to the Catholic Charities Movement. This year, the number of volunteers reported in Table 5 was over 100,000. The largest number of volunteers donated their time and energy at the Parish level.

Table 3—Personnel by Ethnic Group

	WHITE		BLACK		HISPANIC		ASIATIC		OTHER		TOTAL
	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.
All Categories	103,971	84.5	10,591	8.6	4,814	3.9	3,250	2.6	484	0.4	123,110
Total Paid Staff	22,880	72.6	5,568	17.7	1,943	6.2	949	3.0	179	0.6	31,519
Diocesan/Executive Director	111	98.2	0	0	1	0.9	1	0.9	0	0	113
Assistant/Associate Branch/Department and/or Affiliated Institution Director	1,299	83.3	188	12.1	53	3.4	15	1.0	4	0.3	1,559
Office Manager/ Program Manager	1,406	79.7	191	10.8	113	6.4	46	2.6	8	0.5	1,764
Professional Service Staff	8,132	80.7	1,062	10.5	535	5.3	301	3.0	53	0.5	10,083
Para-Professional Service Staff	4,288	60.9	1,846	26.2	524	7.4	332	4.7	46	0.7	7,036
Administrative Assistant/Executive Secretary	369	83.1	33	7.4	30	6.8	9	2.0	3	0.7	444
Clerical	2,570	77.3	408	12.3	267	8.0	64	1.9	16	0.5	3,325
Custodial/ Maintenance	1,783	67.3	611	23.1	208	7.9	39	1.5	7	0.3	2,648
Other Personnel	2,922	64.3	1,229	27.0	212	4.7	142	3.1	42	0.9	4,547
Board Members	7,388	88.4	490	5.9	397	4.8	47	0.6	34	0.4	8,356
Volunteers	73,889	88.3	4,673	5.6	2,516	3.0	2,339	2.8	306	0.4	83,723

Chart 1
Comparison of Personnel Categories

A. All Staff



B. Paid Staff Only

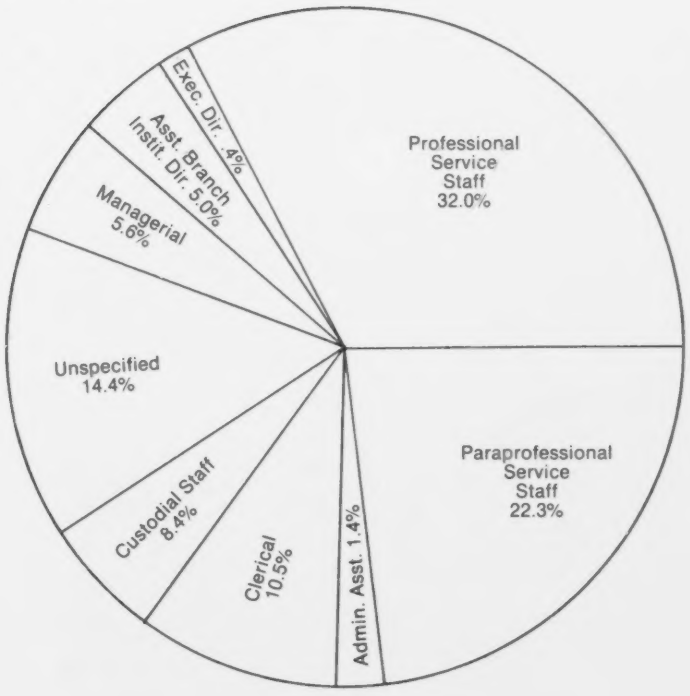


Table 4—CETA-Sponsored Personnel

Number of Dioceses Reporting CETA-Sponsored Personnel in 1982	32
Number of CETA-Sponsored Personnel in 1982	327
Full-Time	177
Part-Time	150

Table 5—Volunteer Activities

Total Number of Volunteers in 1982	101,558
Number of Volunteers Recruited in 1982	57,388
Number of Specially Trained Volunteers	61,174
Number of Agency Level Volunteers	39,287
Number of Parish Level Volunteers	77,045

SECTION 3—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The total income of agencies and institutions affiliated with the National Conference of Catholic Charities was again strong in 1982, with total cash and in-kind income over $565 million, an increase of $75 million, or 15.3%, over 1981. Assuming this income level to be constant for the membership not reporting, it could be projected that total cash and in-kind income for all affiliated would approach $723 million—a substantial contribution to the social welfare of the people of this country by the agencies and institutions, the professional workers and volunteers within the Catholic Charities network.

Support from Government sources still provides about half of the funding, and it remained constant in 1982, providing $286 million. This statistic, however, is misleading. Chart 2 shows that national unemployment averages have increased from 6.1% in 1978 to 9.7% in 1982. Comparing these figures to the amounts of money supplied from government sources, from 51% in 1978 to 52.9% in 1982, one finds a real diminution of government support of social services as compared to need.

Program Fees provided a slightly increased share of the cash income this year, about $95 million, representing 17.5% of total cash income. Considering that most of the services of Catholic Charities are professional in nature, the percentage of fees paid by clients attests to the fact that the agency is still primarily a charitable organization.

Church Support increased slightly over the last year, being approximately $94 million, an increase of 12% from the previous year.

United Way support has generally declined since 1977. Total cash income reported in 1982 from this source was $48.4 million. Although this was an increase in dollars from $43.9 million in 1981, it actually represents a decline, since, in 1981, 83% of the agencies reported having received United Way support, while, in 1982, participation in United Way increased to 98%.

During the past two years, more funds have been spent on direct services with less allocated to management expenses. The 40% decrease in Management and General Expenses reported in 1981 remained constant in 1982, with only about $58 million spent in this category. The bulk of expense was in programs, with $469 million, or 88.6% of all income, being spent in this area. This was an increase from 1981 of about $52 million, or 12.6%.

Table 6–Income Sources

CATEGORY	AMOUNT	% OF CASH INCOME
TOTAL CASH INCOME	$542,588,242	100.0
1. United Way	48,378,816	8.9
2. Government Fees and Grants	286,625,835	52.9
3. Foundation Grants	2,744,099	0.5
4. Investment Income	16,233,915	3.0
5. Program Service Fees	94,951,148	17.5
6. Catholic Charities Appeal	23,279,141	4.3
7. Diocesan Grants	24,142,744	4.5
8. Other Contributions	25,955,254	4.8
9. Fundraising	4,683,677	0.9
10. Other	15,593,613	2.9
TOTAL IN-KIND INCOME	$ 22,756,414	100.0
11. In-Kind Salary Contributions (priests & religious)	9,264,133	40.7
12. In-Kind Space and Facilities Contributions ($ value)	6,617,794	29.1
13. Other In-Kind Contributions	6,874,487	30.2
TOTAL CASH AND IN-KIND INCOME	565,344,656	100.0

Table 7—Expenditures

CATEGORY	AMOUNT	% OF TOTAL DISBURSEMENT
Program Services Expenses	469,466,585	88.6
Fundraising Expenses	2,242,015	0.4
Management and General Expenses	57,989,619	10.9
TOTAL	529,698,219	100.0

Chart 2—Trend Chart of Major Cash Income Sources

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Unemployment Average	6.1%	5.8%	7.1%	7.6%	9.7%
Government Funds	51.0%	51.9%	48.0%	52.0%	52.9%
Fees for Service	18.0%	18.7%	23.2%	16.8%	17.5%
*Church-Related Funds	17.0%	13.3%	15.8%	17.5%	17.5%
United Way	9.0%	11.0%	8.7%	9.3%	8.9%

*Includes items 4,6,7,8 and 9, Table 6

Chart 3
Proportionate Cash Income Representation by Sources

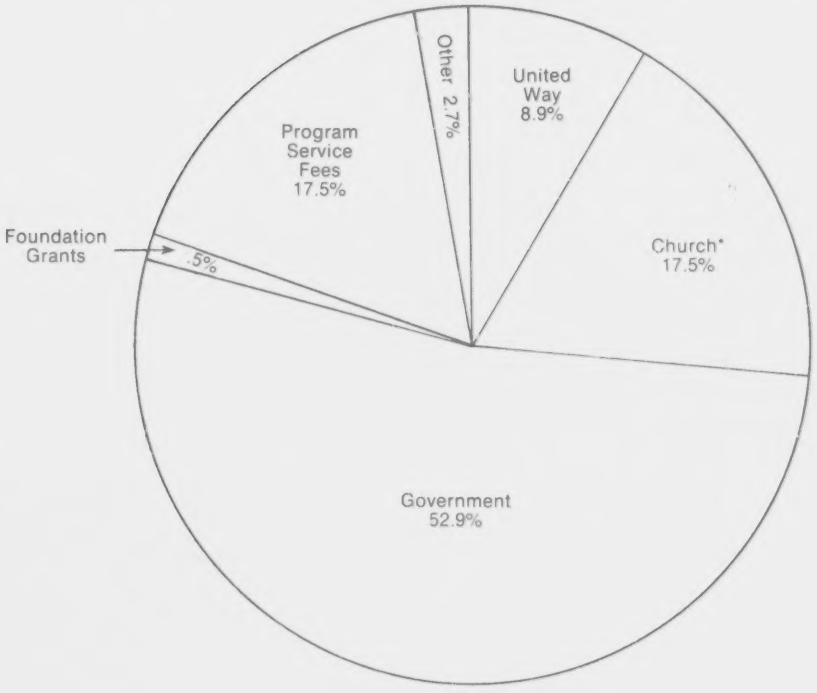
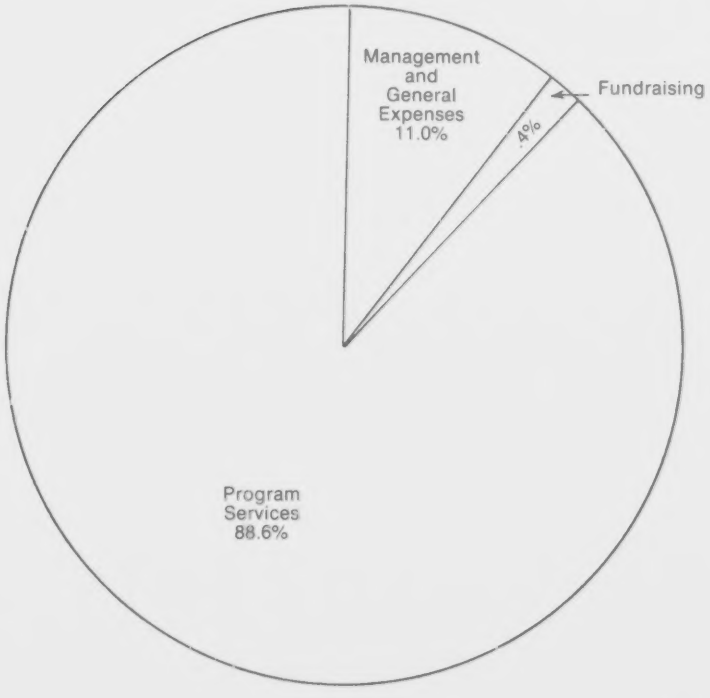


Chart 4
Expenditures



PART II—SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES

This part contains services data of the 120 reporting dioceses.

The first section describes the type of social services provided through the efforts of volunteer, professional, and supporting staff. It shows how funds, outlined in Part I, have been allocated; what services were provided through those funds; and to whom they were provided. The data substantiate, in still another fashion, the tremendous contribution made by Catholic Charities agencies and institutions to the relief of suffering and the prevention of breakdown, when crises occur in the lives of people. They report services and other activities directed toward improvement in people's capacity for satisfactory social functioning and their ability to fulfill their social roles and responsibilities.

Section 2 contains data on other types of human services provided by diocesan agencies and affiliated institutions. These tend to supplement major government programs such as health and legal services.

Section 3 describes agency organizing and advocacy efforts. These include national, State, and local legislative action, participation in government committees and commissions, government programs needs assessment and regulatory assistance, and community organizing.

The tables in the following sections report three distinct sets of statistics: those on social services; those on humanizing and transforming the social order; and those on convening activities. They include, in each instance, the number and the percentage of the total number of dioceses providing a specific service, or engaging in other types of activities, and the number of persons who were involved.

SECTION 1—SOCIAL SERVICES

This section is divided into five areas. Four of these represent discrete target populations, including families and children, youth, aging persons, and handicapped and ill persons (Tables 8 through 11). The total of these four represents the total of services provided. The fifth area shows "populations at high risk" (Table 12), and thereby includes various populations which are "sub-sets" of the first four categories and are not additive. These include services to unmarried parents, abused children, abused adults, divorced and separated persons, prisoners and probationers, native Americans, refugees and other immigrants, and the chronically homeless. These population groups were selected because of their interest to a large number of agencies.

Chart 5 shows that families and children received services from all agencies reporting; aging and youth received services from over 80% of all agencies; and handicapped and persons with other

Chart 5

Agency Involvement in the Functions of Catholic Charities

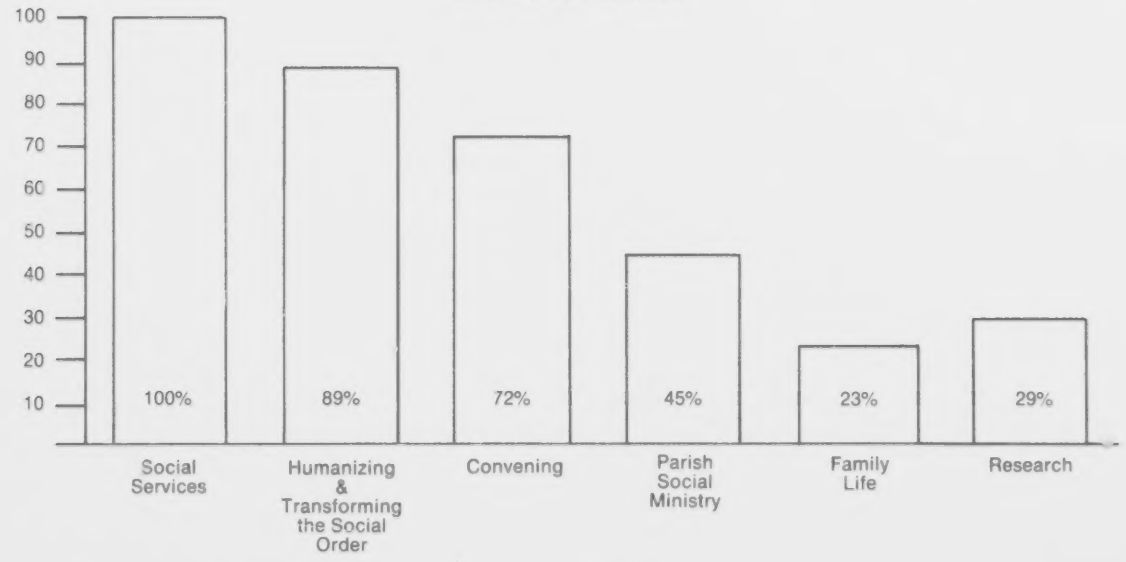


Table 8—Services to Families and Children

118 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Families and Children
1,899,438 Total Number of Individuals Served
622,144 Total Number of Families Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	112	94.9	655,252
Natural Family Planning	35	29.7	30,373
Adoption Services	105	89.0	49,259
Foster Family Care	89	75.4	21,592
Group Home Care	21	17.8	11,068
Institutional Care	26	22.0	14,167
Homemaker Services	21	17.8	11,068
Day Care	28	23.7	13,611
Socialization Activities	48	40.7	116,925
Access Services	80	67.8	432,938
Emergency Shelter	52	44.1	71,726
Emergency Financial Assistance	90	76.3	593,566
Food Bank	46	39.0	376,194
Other	50	42.4	193,971

Table 9—Services to Youth

97 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Youth
501,603 Total Number of Youth Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	78	66.1	105,502
Foster Family Care	51	43.2	9,755
Group Home Care	29	24.6	3,629
Institutional Care	34	28.8	7,853
Day Care	17	14.4	24,018
Socialization Activities	38	32.2	302,841
Access Services	36	30.5	20,472
Emergency Shelter	26	22.0	15,776
Emergency Assistance	22	18.6	6,842
Other	24	20.3	56,926

health problems received services from approximately 65% of all agencies. These figures are consistent with previous years. Services to drug and alcohol abusers, however, declined markedly over the past year, from 50.4% in 1981 to 35.6% in 1982.

Catholic Charities is committed to strengthening the immediate and extended family. All of the agencies and institutions in the Catholic Charities system provide services to families. Although the services shown on Chart 6 are broken into discrete population groups, all the services have been provided with a family orientation, as the family is the first priority of NCCC. This chart reveals that family and children received the most services by far, almost two-thirds of the total available. The aging received the second highest proportion—about 15% of all services. This figure is a decline of 6% from 1981.

As data in Section 1 indicate, in 1982, 100% of all reporting agencies provided direct services to families and children. These services included counseling; adoption and foster family care services; day care; residential care; emergency assistance; socialization activities; access services; and others. Individual, group, and family counseling, as well as socialization services, are the two services provided to the most individuals. Access services, emergency financial assistance, food bank, and emergency shelter services are also frequently provided. Most striking is the rapid increase in services to the chronically homeless. Store-front, breadline, and other emergency meal services increased three-fold in 1982, serving over 1,500,000 meals. Emergency shelter also increased very rapidly. This apparently reflects the growing emergency needs caused by recent economic deterioration and government program funding cuts which affect the poor. It must be noted, however, that this category was first included in the 1981 survey, so, many agencies may not have had the opportunity to gather statistics, thus giving a lower figure for 1981.

Section 2 reports increases in educational, recreational, and housing services; and shows recreational service as serving the largest number of individuals. Dioceses providing social and human services served at least three million people in 1982.

In Section 3, 89% of the dioceses reported activities in the area of humanizing and transforming the social order, a slight increase from the previous year and still a very strong showing. Ninety-two dioceses or over three-fourths of all reporting dioceses were involved in some level of legislative action, and 79 dioceses were involved in an effort to influence public policy implementation. These activities represent an effort to influence the legislative and administrative processes which shape the funding and structure of government social service provision. Seventy percent of reporting agencies and institutions, or 83 dioceses, were involved in community organizing, and almost sixty percent were active in community program development.

Eighty-five diocesan Catholic Charities agencies reported Convening persons on various levels to raise their awareness of particular social issues.

Once again, Catholic Charities have been particularly involved in speaking out on the issues of Family Life, The Economy, Hunger and Nutrition, Housing, and Abortion.

It should be noted in Tables 8 through 12 that the total "number of persons served" do not equal the "total number of individuals served" at the top of each table. This is caused by some overlap in services provided to individuals. Agencies were asked not to report people in more than one category so that "double counting" was kept at a minimum.

As noted on Chart 7, services to families and children are the bulk of services provided by Catholic Charities. This year, two million individuals in 622,144 families received Catholic Charities Services from 118 reporting dioceses. There were about 200,000 more reported individuals served in 1982 than in 1981. The counseling services in support of family life was provided to 655,000 persons, an increase of 20% over last year. While Catholic Charities has always had a commitment to support family life, this focus has intensified because of the stress under which families are functioning, as a result of mounting economic pressures. Approximately 600,000 persons received emergency financial assistance in 1982. Another 433,000 received access services, and over 376,000 received food bank services. There are some striking increases in the demand for specific services. Emergency financial assistance, food bank, emergency shelter and counseling, all showed very significant increases from last year's service levels.

Emergency financial assistance was provided to an additional 126,171 individuals, a 27% increase from the previous year. Food banks served 186,524 more individuals this year, almost double the number from the previous year. Emergency shelter, although a smaller portion of total services, quadrupled in one year, increasing from about 18,000 to almost 72,000.

Over half a million youth received services in 1982, double the number served in 1981. Services provided ranged from emergency services and institutional care to recreational activities. More than half of all services to youth were in the form of socialization activities, which quadrupled from 1981; day care more than doubled. Counseling accounted for one-fifth of services provided.

Chart 6

Percentage of Dioceses Serving Specific Population Groups

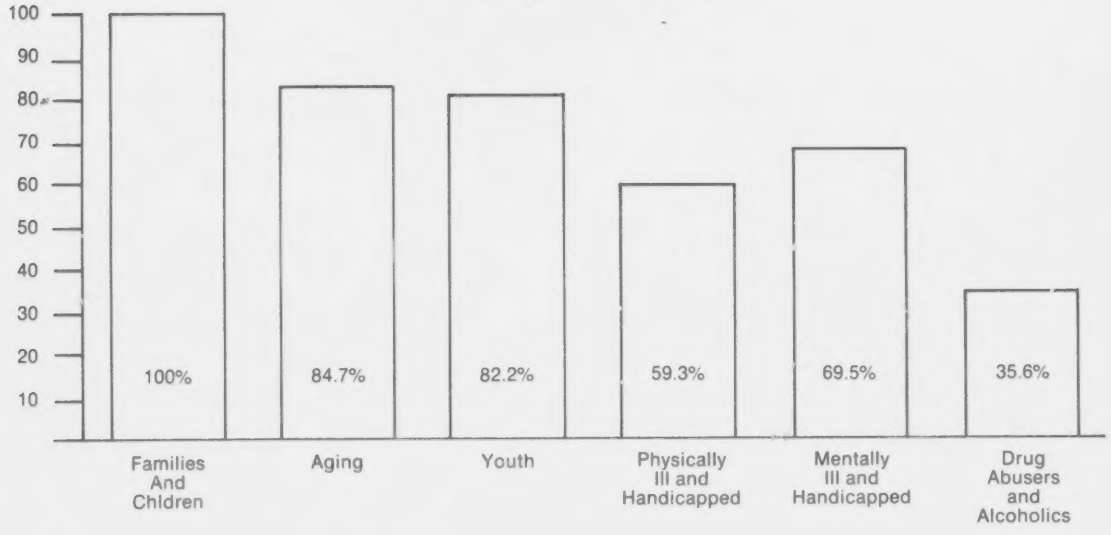
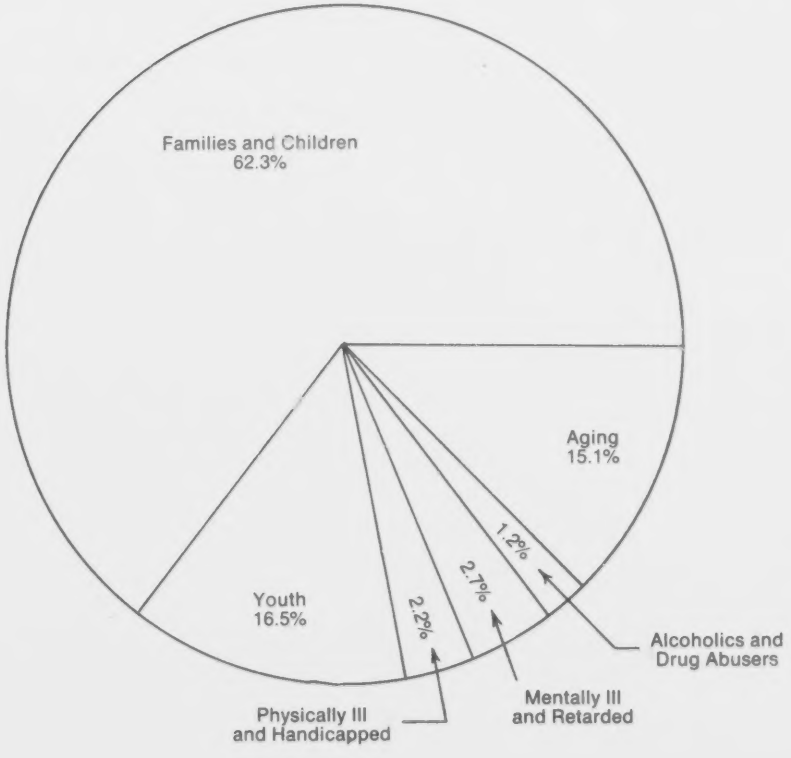


Chart 7

Concentration of Services According to Population Group



Four hundred and sixty thousand aging individuals were served by NCCC in 1982. Socialization activities and access services made up over half of all services provided. Counseling services comprised another 10% of all services provided to this population.

Emergency assistance to the elderly doubled, from 11,069 in 1981, to 22,256 in 1982. Homemaker services to enable aging persons to remain in their homes increased from 20,430 to 26,896.

Table 10—Services to the Aging

100 Total Number of Dioceses Serving the Aging
460,181 Total Number of Aging Individuals Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	73	61.9	63,558
Foster Family Care	6	5.1	2,019
Group Home Care	5	4.2	103
Institutional Care	26	22.0	16,101
Homemaker Services	32	27.1	26,896
Day Care	18	15.3	20,333
Socialization Activities	54	45.8	191,237
Access Services	60	50.8	181,831
Emergency Shelter	13	11.0	1,060
Emergency Assistance	47	39.8	22,256
Food Bank	26	22.0	7,037
Other	43	36.4	101,071

Table 11 is divided into three sub-tables showing services to persons who are:

a) physically ill or handicapped;
b) mentally ill or retarded; and
c) drug and alcohol abusers.

Together, these services provided assistance to 187,000 individuals, or about 6.1% of total services. This represents a slight increase over the previous year but is still below the 1980 levels.

In 1981, the NCCC Congress, with the approval of a broad policy statement made a major commitment to serving persons with handicapping conditions. One major emphasis of the statement was to encourage agencies and institutions to evaluate their services to determine if persons with handicaps had access. The 1982 reporting shows a significant increase in the number of physically ill or handicapped individuals served, with 70 agencies serving 67,000 persons. Agencies reporting provided more counseling, access services, and socialization services than other services to this population. While care of the physically ill, mentally ill, and mentally retarded in institutional settings remained constant, there were significant increases realized in the number of individuals receiving emergency assistance, access services, and counseling.

Services to the mentally ill and retarded were provided by 66 agencies to almost 83,000 individuals, representing the greatest number of individuals served in the three categories. Most individuals in this category received counseling and access services. Services to the mentally ill and retarded increased 17.5% from the previous year, and show steady significant increases every year for a four-year period.

Table 11
a. Services to the Physically Ill or Handicapped

70 Total Number of Dioceses Serving the Physically Ill or Handicapped
67,138 Total Number of Physically Ill or Handicapped Individuals Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	43	36.4	22,889
Foster Family Care	4	3.4	62
Group Home Care	8	6.8	199
Institutional Care	13	11.0	4,586
Homemaker Services	12	10.2	2,952
Day Care	7	5.9	296
Socialization Activities	28	23.7	12,418
Access Services	39	33.1	18,519
Emergency Shelter	6	5.1	68
Emergency Assistance	22	18.6	8,179
Other	21	17.8	14,014

b. Services to the Mentally Ill or Retarded

82 Total Number of Dioceses Serving the Mentally Ill or Retarded
82,664 Total Number of Mentally Ill or Retarded Individuals Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	43	36.4	50,969
Foster Family Care	6	5.1	466
Group Home Care	17	14.4	1,736
Institutional Care	14	11.9	1,863
Homemaker Services	5	4.2	166
Day Care	11	9.3	3,080
Socialization Activities	19	16.1	8,274
Access Services	33	28.0	25,751
Emergency Shelter	12	10.2	5,821
Emergency Assistance	21	17.8	2,375
Other	13	11.0	6,561

c. Services to Drug Abusers and Alcoholics

42 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Drug Abusers and Alcoholics
36,740 Total Number of Drug Abusers and Alcoholics Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	37	31.4	17,001
Foster Family Care	1	0.8	3
Group Home Care	5	4.2	458
Institutional Care	11	9.3	2,297
Homemaker Services	3	2.5	641
Socialization Activities	10	8.5	7,351
Access Services	27	22.9	10,055
Emergency Shelter	11	9.3	2,403
Emergency Assistance	15	12.7	1,779
Other	9	7.6	7,845

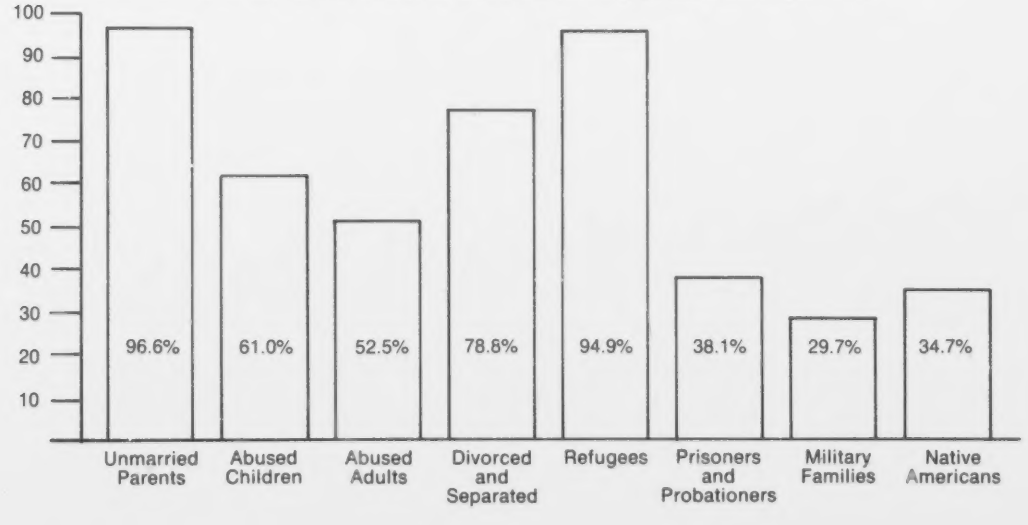
In contrast, services to persons who have abused drugs and alcohol have drastically declined from a high of 128,000 in 1980 to a five-year low of 37,000 in 1982. This represents about half the number of individuals served the year before, and reflects 16 fewer agencies serving this population.

SERVICES TO POPULATIONS AT HIGH RISK
(Unmarried Parents, Abused Children and Adults, Refugees, Immigrants, Chronically Homeless people, etc.)

Services to "high-risk" populations include nine critical need groups which are represented in Tables 14a through i. These services were provided to over half a million individuals this year. Almost

Chart 8

% of Agencies Serving the Several Populations at High Risk



all reporting agencies provided services to unmarried parents and to refugees and other immigrants, and over three-fourths provided services to divorced and separated persons. Refugees and immigrants again represented the largest portion of individuals served, with 38.9% of the high risk population served. Most notably, services to the chronically homeless now represent 21.8% of high risk services. This is the second largest category.

Services to unmarried parents were provided to almost 69,000 parents by 114 reporting agencies, representing about 12% of high-risk population services. Most provide unmarried mothers with counseling and access services.

The number of abused children served in 1982 changed very little from 1981; however, the largest increases were reported in foster care (from 1,376 to 2,235) and institutional care (from 759 to 1,047).

Ten thousand five hundred and nineteen abused adults received services in 1982, a decrease from the 13,566 reported served in 1981. The only service which reported an increase was emergency shelter, which rose from 1,605 to 2,366.

There was an increase in the number of agencies reporting services to divorced and separated persons from 84 to 93, as well as an increase in the total number of persons served: 57,000 in 1982. Counseling was the primary service most provided.

While the number of agencies reporting services to prisoners and probationers remained at 45, it appears that there is more concentration in the provision of counseling and emergency assistance—increasing by 84% in counseling and tripling in emergency assistance. Legislative advocacy and community organizing around issues of criminal justice have also declined.

Slight increases are shown in the number of agencies serving native Americans and an increase of 19% in the provision of counseling services. Socialization services increased markedly, while emergency financial assistance decreased.

The number of persons sponsored by Catholic Charities agencies for resettlement declined from 36,387 in 1981 to 19,885 in 1982. All services to refugees and other immigrants were provided by 107 agencies to almost 217,000 individuals. This represents a 26.2% drop in refugee and immigrant services from 1981, and a 39.2% decline since 1980. On-going resettlement services, specifically, declined by 45.6% during 1982 in the following categories:

The number of Cuban refugees declined by 50%.

The number of Southeast Asian refugees declined by 35%.

Services to European refugees, however, increased slightly.

Table 12—Services to Population at High Risk
a. Services to Unmarried Parents

114 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Unmarried Parents
68,608 Total Number of Unmarried Parents Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling—Unmarried Mothers	109	92.4	34,621
Counseling—Unmarried Fathers	90	76.3	7,082
Adoption Services (completed adoptions)	97	82.2	4,056
Foster Care	73	61.9	7,967
Institutional Care	21	17.8	1,285
Group Home Care	23	19.5	1,003
Socialization Activities	35	29.7	6,610
Access Services	56	47.5	22,172
Emergency Shelter	19	16.1	453
Other	26	22.0	16,592

b. Services to Abused Children

72 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Abused Children
21,988 Total Number of Abused Children Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	49	41.5	11,675
Emergency Shelter	21	17.8	3,097
Foster Care	14	11.9	2,235
Institutional Care	10	8.5	1,047
Socialization Activities	9	7.6	1,326
Access Services	24	20.3	3,543
Other	15	12.7	2,942

c. Services to Abused Adults

62 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Abused Adults
10,519 Total Number of Abused Adults Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	54	45.8	7,300
Emergency Shelter	22	18.6	2,366
Emergency Assistance	22	18.6	2,227
Socialization Activities	15	12.7	565
Access Services	32	27.1	5,136
Other	12	10.2	1,290

d. Services to Divorced and Separated Persons

93 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Divorced and Separated Persons
56,664 Total Number of Divorced and Separated Persons Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	69	58.5	28,336
Socialization Activities	29	24.6	10,997
Access Services	40	33.9	12,433
Other	18	15.3	13,186

e. Services to Prisoners and Probationers

45 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Prisoners and Probationers
36,261 Total Number of Prisoners and Probationers Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	36	30.5	26,411
Institutional Care	6	5.1	3,189
Group Home Care	5	4.2	469
Socialization Activities	11	9.3	8,045
Access Services	20	16.9	5,820
Emergency Assistance	21	17.8	3,222
Emergency Shelter	11	9.3	183

f. Services to Military Families

35 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Military Families
4,486 Total Number of Military Families Served
7,953 Total Number of Individuals in Military Families Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	27	22.9	2,596
Socialization Activities	2	1.7	288
Foster Family Care	3	2.5	16
Access Services	10	8.5	3,694
Emergency Assistance	7	5.9	1,414
Other	7	5.9	788

g. Services to Native Americans

41 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Native Americans
17,512 Total Number of Native Americans Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	20	16.9	4,737
Adoption Services	8	6.8	40
Foster Family Care	6	5.1	15
Group Home Care	3	2.5	27
Institutional Care	0	0.0	0
Homemaker Services	1	0.8	42
Socialization Activities	5	4.2	4,246
Access Services	15	12.7	3,372
Emergency Shelter	9	7.6	311
Emergency Financial Assistance	15	12.7	6,658
Other	11	9.3	3,517

h. Services to Refugees and Other Immigrants

	Cuban	Southeast Asian	European	Western Hemisphere	Other	Total No. of Dioceses
Total Number of Dioceses Providing Services to Refugees	68	103	105	56	77	107
Total Number of Refugees Served	26,553	134,346	9,760	33,903	11,146	216,832

	Cuban		Southeast Asian		European		Western Hemisphere		Other		Total	
	No. Resp.	No. Served	No. Resp.	No. Served	No. Resp.	No. Served	No. Resp.	No. Served	No. Resp.	No. Served	No. Resp.	No. Served
Counseling	50	9,490	74	56,222	51	4,620	27	13,403	33	3,160	87	93,362
Day Care	1	722	5	444	4	14	2	177	1	10	9	1,367
Socialization	17	2,754	44	26,583	24	1,054	8	722	12	796	49	33,436
Access Services	42	16,499	70	57,354	44	5,382	24	11,027	28	13,239	79	97,445
Emergency Shelter	23	1,730	27	2,332	17	377	4	46	12	512	42	5,192
Emergency Assistance	20	3,382	57	8,439	31	1,069	18	3,277	20	664	68	17,404
Sponsorship	22	934	86	12,928	62	2,184	12	481	28	4,258	93	19,885
Other	17	2,327	40	30,630	24	1,732	11	9,726	20	904	45	47,616

I. Services to the Chronically Homeless

61 Total Number of Dioceses Providing Services to the Chronically Homeless

	Number of Dioceses Responding	Total Bed Capacity	Total Number of Persons Served
Shelter for Homeless Men	15	865	35,449
Shelter for Homeless Women	11	327	27,602

	Number of Dioceses Responding	Average Number of Daily Meals	Total Meals Served
Storefront	10	1,953	664,048
Bread Line	6	455	131,323
Other	15	3,754	66,056

Number of Dioceses Providing Health Services	10
Number of Persons Receiving Health Services	4,096
Number of Dioceses Providing "Other" Services	48
Number of Persons Receiving "Other" Services	54,447

Services to the chronically homeless were provided by 61 agencies in 1982, 9 more than in the previous year. A total of 63,051 persons received shelter, showing a tremendous increase from an almost negligible number the previous year, the first reporting year.

One and a half million meals were served to homeless persons: over 664,000 meals were provided through storefront operations and almost 800,000 meals distributed in bread lines and by other means.

Health services and other services were received by almost 60,000 people. These statistics vividly demonstrate the increased need and growing numbers of homeless as well as the excellent response of Catholic Charities agencies. We expect the number of homeless persons to grow.

SECTION 2—OTHER HUMAN SERVICES

This section presents human services that member agencies and institutions of the National Conference of Catholic Charities provided in addition to the social services discussed in Section 1. Over one million people this year received human services, which included health, education, recreation, employment, legal, and housing services.

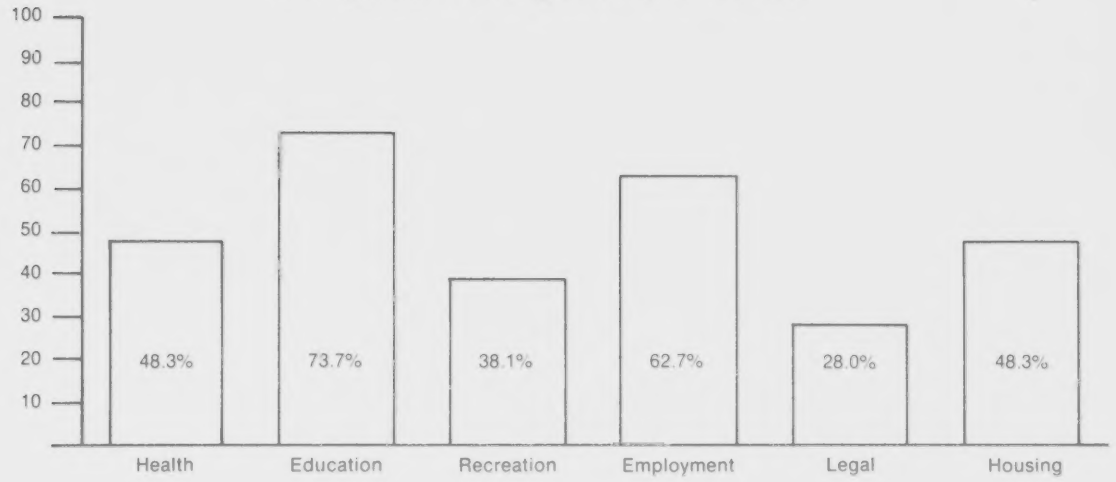
There was a sharp decrease in the number of persons served in Health Clinics, from 141,552 to 28,355. Investigation showed that this was due to the absence of a report from a large agency which reported serving 110,000 individuals in 1981. There were increases in the number of dioceses providing Home Health Care as well as the number of persons served.

Within the broad category of "Other Human Services," the largest number of dioceses continue to be involved in Educational Services, with the largest number of persons being served (110,188) through Family Life Education. The "Other" category shows 64,998 persons served. An analysis of agencies reporting under this grouping showed that many of those served received instruction in English as a Second Language. Next year, we will report this as a specific category.

Recreation services increased this year, with the exception of number of persons served through neighborhood centers. The decrease here can also be explained by the absence of a report from a diocese with a large program.

Chart 9

% of Agencies Providing Other Human Services



The number of persons served through job training programs doubled in 1982 from 6,533 to 13,106.

There was an increase in the number of housing units for the elderly from 9,256 to 12,115 and housing units for families from 1,174 to 2,177. The sharpest increase was in the number of persons served through a general housing search from 13,893 to 28,137 in 1982.

SECTION 3—HUMANIZING AND TRANSFORMING THE SOCIAL ORDER

Section 3 reports the efforts of members of the NCCC in achieving a more just social order through legislative action, influencing public policy and community organizing. Paid staff, Board members, and volunteers of Catholic Charities are actively involved in insuring that Christian values are represented in public policy formulation on all levels.

Ninety-two dioceses reported that persons (either paid or volunteer) within their agencies participated in activities to bring about legislative change on a variety of human concerns. Issues which drew the most attention were: The Economy (80 dioceses), Family Life (79), Abortion (70), Hunger and Nutrition (69), and Housing (65).

Seventy-nine dioceses reported involvement with influencing public policy implementation by lending their expertise to government committees and commissions (62), providing consultation to Public Agencies (69), participating in the development or revision of regulations (62), and participation in coalitions of organizations sharing common views on particular issues (80).

Participation in these activities remains constant from last year. There was, however, an increase in the number of agencies reporting participation in the development of a Comprehensive Annual Services Plan for Title XX funding over last year. This is of particular importance, with States having more responsibility in allocating funds for social service programs. Catholic Charities' voice continues to be strong in advocating for the needs of the most vulnerable in our society to insure that necessary services are being provided.

There is also an increase this year in the number of dioceses participating in community organizing efforts and the number of groups involved within these dioceses. There has been a steady growth in this area over the past several years. It shows a positive attempt by Catholic Charities agencies to build a constituency through cooperation and dialogue and to enable that constituency to impact on the social order to bring about change in issues which directly affect it.

As with activities directed at legislative change, the issues of top priority with groups involved in community organizing were: Family Life, The Economy, Housing, Hunger and Nutrition, and Abortion. They have consistently received attention from Catholic Charities agencies in the past and will undoubtedly continue to do so in the future because of the effect they have on individuals and families in our society.

Table 13
a. Health Services

57 Total Number of Dioceses Providing Health Services

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Home Health Care	17	14.4	9,342
Health Clinics	15	12.7	28,355
Institutional Nursing Care	9	7.6	3,315
Other	29	24.6	215,691

b. Education Services

87 Total Number of Dioceses Providing Educational Services

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Family Life Education	56	47.5	110,188
Adult Basic Education	24	20.3	17,610
Special Education	24	20.3	5,210
Other	42	35.6	64,998

c. Recreation

45 Total Number of Dioceses Providing Recreational Services

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Summer Camp	25	21.2	19,235
Neighborhood Center	20	16.9	25,840
Scouts	11	9.3	65,745
Sports	12	10.2	130,078
Golden Age/Senior Citizen	23	19.5	88,862
Other	26	22.0	44,519

d. Employment Services

74 Total Number of Dioceses Providing Employment Services

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Job Development	49	41.5	24,140
Job Training	32	27.1	13,106
Job Referrals	47	39.8	20,185
Other	30	25.4	15,926

e. Legal Services

33 Total Number of Dioceses Providing Legal Services

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Legal Advice	19	16.1	38,910
Legal Representation	13	11.0	3,538
Other	16	13.6	4,709

f. Housing Services

57 Total Number of Dioceses Providing Housing Services

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Total Number of Housing Units for Elderly	30	25.4	12,115
Total Number of Housing Units for Families	14	11.9	2,177
General Housing Search	26	22.0	28,137
Other	28	23.7	20,150

Table 14—Legislative Action

92 Number of Dioceses Involved in Legislative Action

Issue Concern	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	National Level	State Level	Local Level
The Economy	80	67.8	62	77	61
Family Life	79	66.9	43	79	59
Abortion	70	59.3	47	65	48
Hunger and Nutrition	69	58.4	44	64	57
Housing	65	55.1	37	52	58
International Justice	61	51.7	50	54	50
Health Care	57	48.3	21	53	35
Handicapped Concerns	52	44.1	21	43	40
Energy	49	41.5	22	40	38
Criminal Justice	46	39.9	18	44	29
Minority Rights	43	36.4	30	40	32
Tax Issues	42	35.6	27	38	29
Education	38	32.2	16	36	27
Transportation	38	32.2	12	18	35
Agriculture and Rural	33	28.0	7	27	20
Land Use	22	18.6	8	18	15
Other	21	17.8	13	19	16

Table 15—Influencing Public Policy Implementation
a. General Policy

79 Number of Dioceses Involved with Influencing Public Policy

Type of Action	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Activities		
			National Level	State Level	Local Level
Government Committees or Commissions	62	52.5	22	120	233
Consultation to Public Agencies	69	58.5	324	879	1,362
Participating in Development or Revision of Regulation	62	52.5	74	446	278
Participation in Coalition	80	67.8	110	336	667

b. Title XX—Comprehensive Annual Services Plan

Type of Involvement	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Responses
Needs Assessment	39.8	47
Resource Allocation	41.5	49
Program Development	44.1	52

Table 16—Community Organizing

83 Number of Dioceses Involved in Community Organizing

Issue Concern	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Groups Involved
Family Life	55	46.6	442
The Economy	50	42.4	631
Housing	44	37.3	460
Hunger and Nutrition	40	33.9	410
International Justice	36	30.5	322
Abortion	35	29.7	251
Handicapped Concerns	32	27.1	344
Energy	31	26.3	328
Education	28	23.7	251
Health Care	27	22.9	149
Criminal Justice	26	22.0	143
Minority Rights	22	18.6	163
Tax Issues	17	14.4	165
Agriculture and Rural Life	16	13.6	47
Transportation	14	11.9	72
Land Use	13	11.0	60
Other	18	15.3	245

Table 17—Community Program Development

69 Number of Dioceses Involved in Community Program Development

Community Programs	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Programs
Cooperative Organizations	24	20.3	109
Housing Corporations	26	22.0	64
Neighborhood Councils	25	21.2	149
Senior Citizens' Centers	35	29.7	396
Economic Development Corporation	10	8.5	15
Health Care Centers	11	9.3	26
Other	38	32.2	156

SECTION 4—CONVENING

Tables 18 and 19 report the convening activities of Diocesan Catholic Charities agencies—the issues addressed and the type of group convened. There was an increase from 77 to 85 dioceses participating in this third part of the Catholic Charities mission of conscientization of the Christian community. The number of dioceses involved with particular issues remained relatively unchanged from last year. However, the number of persons involved increased significantly on certain issues such as:

	1981	*1982*
Hunger and Nutrition	3,356	25,542
Handicapped Concerns	2,718	6,210
Abortion	9,894	21,006
Education	2,289	13,406
Health Care	2,246	5,526
Minority Rights	1,423	4,537

Parish level convenings continue to be the most popular type of groups, drawing the most people and meeting the most frequently.

Table 18—Convening Issues

85 Number of Dioceses Involved in Convening

Convening Concern	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Total Number of Persons Involved	Number of Times Concern Addressed
Family Life	45	38.1	16,944	586
The Economy	45	38.1	18,247	691
Hunger and Nutrition	38	32.2	25,542	445
Housing	36	30.5	7,830	532
Abortion	28	23.7	21,006	434
International Justice	27	22.9	5,512	264
Handicapped Concerns	22	18.6	6,210	260
Energy	22	18.6	2,899	154
Criminal Justice	19	16.1	3,305	204
Health Care	19	16.1	5,526	241
Minority Rights	17	14.4	4,537	130
Education	16	13.6	13,406	390
Transportation	14	11.9	1,343	135
Community Violence	11	9.3	2,096	82
Land Use	10	8.5	599	47
Agriculture and Rural	13	11.0	1,791	65
Tax Issues	15	12.7	2,406	103
Other	29	24.6	11,695	655

Table 19—Convening—Type of Group

85 Number of Dioceses Involved in Convening

Type of Group Convened	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Total Number of Persons Involved	Number of Convenings
Parish	57	48.3	49,892	2,251
Neighborhood—Multi-Parish	48	40.7	27,539	859
Community—Diocese	50	42.4	31,643	673
Agency	47	39.8	11,885	521
Regional	30	25.4	5,695	201
Other	20	16.9	13,280	492

PART III—PARISH SOCIAL MINISTRY

The call of the Bishops for parish renewal and for increased involvement of the laity in the work of the Church has reinforced the thrust of Catholic Charities toward providing social services through the parishes. More recent trends of the government have been to redirect its initiatives toward the neighborhood. Catholic Charities, through Parish Social Ministry, plays a continuing integral role in involving volunteers in bringing services to the community.

In 1982, 53 dioceses responded that they had Parish Social Ministry Programs. Of the 8,260 parishes within these dioceses, 30.4% (2,508) have parish workers who are affiliated with Catholic Charities; another 14.8% (1,225) parishes have programs operating independently. Programs independent of Catholic Charities increased by 36% (902 in 1981). Although the figures show a decrease in the number of parishes under Catholic Charities auspices (2,579 in 1981), there is, in fact, an increase in parishes involved, since analysis of individual agencies reporting in both 1981 and 1982 shows an increase of parishes within their Parish Social Ministry programs. Three dioceses reporting Parish Social Ministry programs in 1981 did not report this year, accounting for the loss. Also, one large diocese which reported having a Parish Social Ministry program in over 40 parishes in 1981 did not claim to have a Parish Social Ministry program this year, even though it worked in a large number of parishes. The agency had changed the model through which it relates to the parishes; now it initiates parish awareness and activities but then moves on after the parish organizes. Although the agency does not claim ownership or influence, it should have reported the number of parishes with which it was involved that year.

In the responding dioceses with Parish Social Ministry programs under the auspices of Catholic Charities, 27 reported a full-time director responsible for implementation of the program, and 21 others had part-time directors. This was 6 more full-time directors than in the previous year. In addition, 479 full- or part-time staff persons were employed by agencies to work in the Parish Social Ministry programs (420 in 1981). There were 480 staff persons working in parish programs employed directly by parishes, a slight increase over last year (401 in 1981).

Table 20—Deployment of Personnel in Parish Programs

53 Number of Diocesan Catholic Charities with Parish Social Ministry Programs
2,508 Number of Parishes included in Catholic Charities' Parish Social Ministry Programs
1,225 Number of Parishes in 37 of the 56 responding dioceses which operate programs independently

	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Individuals
Full Time Directors Employed by Agency for Agency Program	27	22.9	27
Part Time Directors Employed by Agency for Agency Program	21	17.8	21
Full Time Staff Employed by Agency for Agency Program	32	27.1	156
Part Time Staff Employed by Agency for Agency Program	48	40.7	275
Staff Employed by Parishes for Agency Program	17	14.4	480
Staff Employed by Parishes for Independent Program	40	33.9	409
Parish Level Volunteers	38	32.2	495

Social Services were provided in all of the parishes. The types of services provided reflect the diversity of area and difference in type of services needed at the community level. Counseling still remains the service provided by most parishes, although to a lesser extent, with emergency assistance and access services next in descending order, followed by socialization activities and emergency shelters. Although the number of parishes providing counseling has decreased (from 1,119 in 1981), there was a marked increase in the number of parishes involved in providing homemaker services, natural family planning, and day care. It is of note that emergency food and shelter in the parishes decreased, even though all other informal national reporting from agencies indicates a doubling and, in some areas, tripling of provision of this service. Inter-faith coalitions are springing up in neighborhood church clusters; such a phenomenon has perhaps influenced the reporting of this item.

More than half the parishes were involved in humanizing and transforming the social order (reported as social action on Table 21) and more than one-third were involved in convening activities. In the past few years, a trend has become visible—the diminishing of counseling on the parish level yielding to community organizing and constituency development issues. The issues around which people are concerned vary from year to year. This year, parish and neighborhoods convened markedly more around issues of international justice, the economy, and handicapped and educational concerns, while interest declined by as much as half in issues such as criminal justice, family life, abortion, energy, land use, and tax issues.

Table 21—Parish Social Ministry Programs
a. Parish Programs

Type of Program	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Parishes Involved
Social Service	55	46.6	1,654
Social Action	33	28.0	1,598
Convening	36	30.5	1,368

b. Social Service

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Parishes Involved
Counseling	42	35.6	769
Natural Family Planning	14	11.9	493
Homemaker Services	11	9.3	372
Day Care	8	6.8	79
Socialization Activities	28	23.7	1,174
Access Services	35	29.7	1,272
Emergency Shelter	20	16.9	401
Emergency Assistance	35	29.7	1,279
Other	13	11.0	357

c. Community Organization and Constituency Development

Concern	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Parishes Involved
The Economy	28	23.7	599
Hunger and Nutrition	24	20.3	530
Family Life	20	16.9	404
Housing	18	15.3	232
Handicapped Concerns	17	14.4	292
International Justice	17	14.4	403
Transportation	16	13.6	219
Minority Rights	14	11.9	189
Abortion	14	11.9	448
Energy	13	11.0	181
Education	13	11.0	364
Criminal Justice	12	10.2	72
Agriculture and Rural Life	9	7.6	178
Health Care	8	6.8	100
Land Use	8	6.8	35
Tax Issues	4	3.4	18
Other	13	11.0	307

PART IV—FAMILY LIFE ACTIVITIES

Table 22 reports the relationship between Catholic Charities agencies and Diocesan Family Life Offices in carrying out the NCCB/USCC Bishop's Plan for Pastoral Action for Family Ministry during the Catholic Church's Decade of the Family.

There is little change in the figures this year from previous years, suggesting that most dioceses have developed a plan for implementation in response to the Pastoral, and have been carrying it out accordingly.

Twenty-seven Catholic Charities agencies report carrying responsibility for the Diocesan Family Life Program. The majority (86 dioceses) report having a Family Life Office separate from Catholic Charities. Implementation of the Bishops' Pastoral is primarily the responsibility of Family Life Directors, although 17 dioceses report that the Catholic Charities Director carries this responsibility. Again, this year, only 42% of the Catholic Charities agencies reporting are members of a Diocesan Family Life Committee—the planning team. There is a need for greater input from Diocesan Catholic Charities in this process because of their special expertise in serving families and their long history of carrying out programs articulated in the Bishops' Pastoral.

There was an increase in the number of dioceses which developed a plan for reporting results of the coordinating activities of participating Diocesan agencies and in the number of dioceses which followed through by preparing a report and publishing it.

Table 22—Family Life Relationship

	Number of Dioceses	% Dioceses Responding
Number of Catholic Charities Agencies Carrying Responsibility for Diocesan Family Life Program	27	22.8

a. Family Life Directors

Number of Family Life Directors Responsible to the Director of Catholic Charities	22	18.6
Number of Dioceses with a Separate Family Life Office with its own Director	86	72.8
Other	12	8.6

b. Implementation of Bishops' Plan

Number of Catholic Charities Directors Responsible for Implementing the Bishops' Pastoral on Family Ministry for the Diocese	17	14.4
Number of Family Life Directors Responsible for Implementing the Bishops' Pastoral on Family Ministry for the Diocese	88	74.6
Number of Dioceses with Arrangement for Implementation of Bishops' Pastoral other than by Catholic Charities Director or Family Life Director	6	5.1
Number of Dioceses with no arrangement for implementation or not responding	9	5.9

Number of Dioceses with Family Life Committee (Planning Team)	79	66.9
Number of Family Life Committees with Members from Catholic Charities	50	42.4
Average Number of Times Committee Met in 1982	5	—
Number of Dioceses with a Plan for Coordinating Activities of Participating Agencies and Organizations for Implementation of the Bishops' Plan	55	46.6
Number of Dioceses with Plan for Reporting Results	39	33.1
Number of Dioceses which Prepared a Report in 1981	36	30.5
Number of Dioceses which Published a Report in 1981	22	18.6

PART V—RESEARCH

Research activity within Catholic Charities agencies continues to hold a tenuous position, existing generally on an "as needed" basis, rather than securely anchored as an agency function. While there was an increase in the number of research projects from 98 in 1981 to 115 in 1982, there was a decrease in the number of full-time research directors. Participation in research with organizations outside of Catholic Charities (universities, United Way, etc.) also decreased, along with funding from outside sources. Increases were seen only in the number of projects which were funded by the diocese and directed by the agency.

There were more agencies participating in 1982 (34) than projected from last year's survey (30). Thirty-three agencies anticipated research activity in 1983.

Table 23—Research

Total Number of Agencies Engaged in Research in 1982	34
Agencies with Part Time Director of Research	8
Agencies with Full Time Director of Research	2
Total Number of Research Studies Under way in 1982	115
Research Studies Directed by Catholic Charities Agency	90
Research Studies in which Catholic Charities Agency was Sole Participant	69
Research Studies Used to Fulfill Requirements for an Academic Degree	12
Agencies which Participated in Research Conducted by a University	22
Agencies which Participated in Research Conducted by a United Way	18
Agencies which Participated in Research Conducted by another Organization	15
Agencies with Research Funded by Government Grant	2
Agencies with Research Funded by Private Foundation	3
Agencies with Research Funded by Agency Funds	11
Agencies with Research Funded by Diocesan/Contributed Funds	4
Agencies with Research Funded by United Way	2
Other Sources of Funding	3

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL CHRIST CHILD SOCIETY, INC. FOR 1982

During the Biennial Convention in Detroit, Michigan, the National Christ Child Society gathered its chapters under the banner, "Renaissance: Reflect—Renew—Revitalize." Hundreds of members attended workshops and listened to speakers as they pointed out the continued "need for the greatness of the Christ Child Society to serve, be it the sponsorship of a residential shelter care program, camperships, scholarships, the Special Olympics for the Handicapped, the volunteer hours caring for the children and the elderly, the development of a support system for emotionally impaired boys, the making and giving of layettes for newborns, purchasing tricycles for a day care center, distributing food to the poor, clothing to the needy, or visit-the-shut-ins."

A survey of Christ Child Chapters throughout the nation, revealed involvement in eighty-seven different social service projects for children and adults. During the past year, over 300,000 volunteer hours and over $2,000,000. have been donated to communities in which Christ Child Chapters are located.

Expansion continues to be a major priority of the National Christ Child Society. The year, 1982, has brought new inquiries from various parts of the country. We are happy at this point to welcome two new chapters who have received the approbation of the Ordinaries of their dioceses, Cape May (Camden, N.J.) and Harbor Springs (Gaylord, Michigan). The National Society recently awarded charters to Columbus, Ohio and Stuart, Florida. Several other potential chapters are in various stages of development. A chapter must be in existence for two years, be approved by the Bishop of the diocese in which it is located, and have service and funding projects in progress before the National Society issues a charter.

As we look forward to our centennial celebration in 1987, the National Society has distributed copies of the *Autobiography And Spiritual Diary Of Mary Virginia Merrick*, our foundress, to all chapter presidents so that her own writings may inspire our chapter members as they read the goals she set forth almost one hundred years ago:

> While the scope of the work is left to each Christ Child Chapter, the object and motive of all are identical: to aid and instruct needy children and youth. . . to uplift and brighten their lives through social work undertaken by volunteers, in the spirit of expressing personal love of Christ by personal service to His children, bound by no limitation where need of aid is evident.
>
> Bernice Wilson, President

Report of the Association of Ladies of Charity of the United States for 1982

The Association of Ladies of Charity of the United States (ALCUS) has over 210 affiliated Associations in the United States. Divided into five regions—Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Southern, North Central and Western—each region has four elected members on the Board of Directors. One is elected Vice-President, and she becomes the contact person, keeping the regional associations aware of important events on local, national, and international levels.

In October, 1982, ALCUS met in Detroit, Michigan for the Biennial Meeting. In the fall of 1983, each of the five regions will hold a Regional Conference for all affiliates. The personal contact and inspirational programs offered motivate women to continue the work of St. Vincent and St. Louise.

Local Associations may be formed as Diocesan Associations, Interparochial Associations, or Parish Associations. Each Association has a Spiritual Advisor (priest) and Sister Moderator who develop the spiritual and theological framework of the Association. Women give most generously of their time in numerous projects such as:

1—Home Visits to Shut-ins
2—Nursing Home Visits
3—School Volunteers
4—Clothing Stores
5—Food Pantries
6—Transportation for elderly; ill; infants and children; pregnant mothers
7—Volunteers at Institutions
8—Volunteers' Secretarial Work
9—Meals on Wheels
10—Pre-School Eye Screening
11—Groups for bereaved persons
12—Assisting transients
13—Distribution of toys
14—Assistance to:
Women's prisons
Battered women's shelters
Indian Missions
Parish Needy
15—Soup Kitchens
16—Sewing Projects
17—Baby layettes
18—Arranging Masses for Shut-ins
19—Dial-a-Visit (calls to shut-ins)
20—Circle of Prayer (phone list)
21—Assisting resettlement of Refugees
22—Camperships
23—Scholarships

New Associations continue to develop, and, within the past few months, fifteen new Associations have been formed around the country, with several others in the formative stages.

The newest program of ALCUS is "Project Special Care"—the resettlement of Amerasian families brought to the U.S. by the Migration and Refugee Services of U.S.C.C. At the Annual Board of Directors Meeting in April, in St. Louis, this project was endorsed, a national committee was formed, and Associations in many Dioceses across the country are actively sponsoring or assisting sponsors in resettling these families newly entering our land.

Servicette—the publication of ALCUS, has a new editor, Rev. Wilbert Bruns, C. M. of St. Louis, Mo. replacing Mrs. Anita Fleming, editor of 12 years. The ALCUS Service Center, located at 7806 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, Missouri 63121 has a new Secretary, Mrs. Jeanette Eschbacher. The telephone number is (314) 381-9292.

In September, 1983, ALCUS will begin a column in *Charities, U.S.A.* to bring its message of service to the many readers across the country. There is a close relationship between the Ladies of Charity and many Catholic Charities offices across the country.

Sister Mary Vincent Rotella, D.C., of Rosemead, California is the newly appointed Sister Moderator of the ALCUS Board of Directors. Sister, Father Thomas Harvey, and Bishop Joseph M. Sullivan bring exceptional spiritual guidance to the Ladies of Charity of the U.S.A.

Marie R. Buckley—President

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—1982 ANNUAL NATIONAL REPORT

For only the second time in its history, the Council of the United States received Annual Reports from every Diocesan jurisdiction having SVDP Council structure. The results of the 1982 annual survey, by regions, are set forth in the following chart. Not included in the statistics are reports received from isolated Conferences; that is, reports received from parish units which function in dioceses that lack SVDP Council or community-wide organization. Between 100 and 125 such isolated Conferences scattered through 37 dioceses are known to be operative.

The Society's national statistics for 1982 disclose that the year was one of growth in membership and charitable services. Active membership, for example, rose, as 296 reporting Councils declared 35,100 members were actively functioning in 4,187 Conferences, a gain of 2,483 Vincentians, or a 7.6 percent growth over 1981. The number of people served increased even more dramatically. In 1982, Vincentian helpers contacted 520,170 households, almost 100,000 more than the numbers reached in the preceding year. That level—23 percent above the already "high water" stage of 1981—reflected, on the one hand, the intensified needs of people and, on the other hand, the mounting role of the Society as a community resource for people in want.

Region	Diocesan Councils	District Councils	Conferences	Active Members	Households Helped	Conference $ Expenditures	Person-to-Person Visits	Institution Visits	Council Expenditures	Total Expenditures
WESTERN	7	36	648	5,948	176,283	$ 5,460,697	450,859	276,309	$20,107,860	$25,568,557
MIDWESTERN	7	18	344	2,994	30,333	1,444,811	71,261	64,235	2,155,503	3,600,314
NORTHCENTRAL	6	37	463	4,212	41,234	1,316,008	80,135	148,373	3,235,090	4,551,098
SOUTHCENTRAL	3	28	242	2,052	48,686	1,216,583	107,669	18,444	521,210	1,737,793
SOUTHEASTERN	2	19	273	2,166	30,511	1,355,828	64,220	61,153	2,130,320	3,486,148
MIDEASTERN	6	40	904	6,941	113,357	3,413,216	221,576	364,625	7,472,886	10,886,102
EASTERN	6	31	468	3,588	31,239	1,307,548	78,251	101,655	1,965,712	3,273,260
NORTHEASTERN	8	46	845	7,230	48,527	1,996,991	168,429	189,412	4,554,941	6,551,932
NATIONAL TOTALS	41	255	4,187	35,131	520,170	$17,511,682	1,242,399	1,244,206	$42,143,522	$59,655,204

Conference expenditures for 1982, moreover, tell the story of "Vincentians working in justice and charity" in quite impressive statistical terms. To meet basic human needs, Conferences expended $17.5 million, as compared with a 1981 outlay of $12.8 million. The combined fiscal costs for Council and Conference operations came to $59.6 million, a sharp jump of almost 26 percent when compared with 1981.

The number of in-person contacts involving SVDP Conference members with disadvantaged and troubled persons was consistent with the larger number of people served during the year. Friendly counseling and concrete aid contacts on the part of members averaged two per family unit or case; the aggregate exceeded one-and-a-quarter million in-person contacts, a count almost a third above that of the previous year.

Institutional visitation, organized by Councils on a community-wide basis and involving the regular cooperation of Conference members, stands out as a major SVDP work, according to the reports submitted nation-wide by active SVDP groups. These visiting programs reached the forgotten, especially in hospitals and nursing homes, and, to a lesser degree, those in prison. The number affected by these visitation programs constituted a virtual reproduction of the statistical count for SVDP home services. Approximately one-and-a-quarter million institutional contacts were reported for 1982.

Last year's typical Conference consisted of between eight and nine active members, each of whom approximated two service hours weekly in helping needy and troubled persons. At the Conference level, SVDP help usually included concrete assistance—in cash or in kind—and sought to convey the helpers' sense of intelligent concern and cordiality. Christian personal service and friendship counseling are terms which describe the Vincentian approach and aim.

Wherever the Society has developed to include a significant number of parish units, Council or community-wide structure of the Society is the next progressive step. Effectively organized SVDP

Councils complement the person-to-person assistance provided needy families by parish Conferences. Councils sponsor community service projects.

In 1982, special SVDP projects were extensive and varied, and depended upon local conditions and resources, namely, the special needs of a particular city or county, as well as the Society's influence, financial capabilities, and leadership status.

The special work most commonly undertaken by the Council units in the United States consists in the central collection of used/usable clothing and merchandise. Collected goods are sold at nominal cost or are given to those in need through the parish Conferences of the Society. During 1982, the value of free distribution of clothing and furniture on the part of the Society exceeded eight million dollars.

Other projects typically financed and operated by Vincenpaul Councils included: the operation of free dining room service; the organized visitation of the aged, the hospitalized, the imprisoned and the homebound; the sponsorship of employment services; the awarding of scholarships to needy students; the providing of entertainment and gifts regularly or on special holidays to those in homes for the aged and nursing homes; the management of centers for homeless men; rehabilitation programming for physically and mentally handicapped persons; assisting the victims of local and national disaster; the care of migrant families; the providing of Christian burial for those who died penniless.

"A Year of Crisis and Challenge"

These words were used by National President, John R. Simmons, to describe the people problems being encountered by Vincentians in adapting and responding to the needs and stresses of neighbors and fellow Americans. His reflections echoed what he was hearing throughout the country, as he met with regional and Council leaders. Vincentianism in Spokane furnishes a typical example. Bruno Kensok, local president, put it this way: "Each day we see new faces coming to us for help, as the number of homeless and unemployed increase. We will always be here to give assistance to as many of the poor as we can from our talents and resources. To do this, we depend upon the caring citizens of our community to shop at our thrift stores and to make personal contributions."

What is possible of accomplishment at the local level is revealed in the following Spokane report:

> The Society in Spokane last year provided services to approximately 27,000 persons and fed over 20,000 people in its free diningroom. The Society's services included clothing, furniture, appliances, household goods, lodging, living expenses, and counseling.
>
> In the eighteen parishes where the Society had Conferences or chapters, 176 active members engaged in such special works of charity for the needy as housing the homeless, counseling families, planning budgets, visiting jails, nursing homes and hospitals, sponsoring workshops for the hard to employ, and aiding men on probation and their families.
>
> The eight St. Vincent de Paul Stores and workshops in the Spokane Diocese helped to provide fulltime employment to about 70 persons, many of whom were handicapped or disadvantaged. Income from these stores provided funds for the varied services and programs carried out by the Vincentian volunteers.
>
> In 1982, the stores and Conferences of the Spokane District Council provided in excess of $300,000 to help the disadvantaged.

Newsworthy Events and Programs

The Society in **Boston** commemorated its 120th continuous year of charitable service. During 1982, 2002 members were actively engaged in 195 parish Conferences and aided 6000 households at a cost of $650,000

Phoenix Vincentians fought community apathy, and, in some cases, open hostility, in moving ahead to provide emergency shelter for 300 homeless persons in the community. To house the large number of non-residents who had come to Phoenix searching for employment, the Society approved a $329,000 one-year budget, in order to open and maintain shelter facilities.

The Alameda County Council in **Oakland,** California marked the sixth anniversary of its free dining facility. Since the opening, six years ago, 1,302,342 meals have been served.

In 1982, **Cleveland's** 44 SVDP/Catholic Hunger Centers provided 67,326 boxes/bags of food for families with 291,926 individuals. There were an additional 444,432 hot meals or sandwiches served to those in need.

Detroit's SVDP observed the sixtieth anniversary of its summer camping program for children having special needs or from homes in financial straits. More than 80,000 youngsters—boys and girls—have taken part in the camping programs under Vincentian auspices.

The *Ozanam News*, national publication of the Society, has a new look. The magazine style format will combine national and regional SVDP news and is being made available to the 40,000-plus active and associate members without charge.

The past year ended on a note of high resolve and expectation, with Vincentians already looking ahead to and planning for the Society's 150th anniversary in 1983. At the close of fiscal 1982, members at their national meeting subscribed to the following anniversary goals:

1. Vincentians will want to celebrate their anniversary in a religious way, expressing publicly their thanksgiving and love for God because of His providential goodness and support of the Society during the past 150 years.
2. Vincentians will want to understand and serve the needy more generously with both their time and personal resources, as part of the Society's heightened commitment to Christian personal service during the anniversary year.
3. Vincentians will want to promote the development of the Society, taking advantage of the anniversary occasion to attract new members and organize new units.

As a corollary to its anniversary objectives, the National Society approved a special fund-raising project aimed at feeding the hungry and extending the Society. Named Project 150, the campaign will focus on foundation and corporate support, together with a national effort to encourage personal giving and sacrifice on the part of the membership. All members were to be asked to fast one day each month and to donate the "savings" thus effected for the needy in their parishes and neighborhoods.

APPENDIX A

Member Agencies and Institutions Responding to the NCCC 1982 Annual Survey

Alabama
Birmingham—Catholic Charities
Mobile—Catholic Social Services

Alaska
Anchorage—Catholic Social Services

Arizona
Phoenix—Catholic Family and Community Services
Tucson—Catholic Community Services of Southern Arizona

Arkansas
Little Rock—Catholic Social Services

California
Fresno—Catholic Charities
Los Angeles—The Catholic Welfare Bureau
Jeanne Jugan Residence-San Pedro
Orange—Catholic Community Agencies
Sacramento—Catholic Charities
San Bernardino—Catholic Charities-St. Vincent de Paul
San Diego—Catholic Community Services
San Jose—Catholic Social Service
Stockton—Catholic Charities

Colorado
Denver—Catholic Charities and Community Services
Pueblo—Catholic Social Services

Connecticut
Bridgeport—Catholic Charities
Hartford—Catholic Charities
St. Francis Home for Children
Norwich—Catholic Charities

Delaware
Wilmington—Department of Social Concerns

District of Columbia
Washington—Associated Catholic Charities

Florida
Miami—Catholic Community Services
Pensacola-Tallahassee—Catholic Social Services
St. Augustine—Catholic Charities Bureau
St. Petersburg—Catholic Social Services

Georgia
Atlanta—Catholic Social Services

Hawaii
Honolulu—Catholic Social Services

Illinois
Chicago—Catholic Charities
Alvernia Manor—Lemont
Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., School, Palos Park
Little Sisters of the Poor-Palatine
Mt. St. Joseph Home-Lake Zurich
St. Joseph's Carondelet Center-Chicago
St. Mary of Providence School-Chicago
Sisters of the Good Shepherd-Chicago
Peoria—Catholic Social Service
Rockford—Catholic Charities
Springfield—Catholic Charities

Indiana
Evansville—Catholic Charities Bureau
St. Vincent Day Care Center-Evansville
Gary—Catholic Charities
Indianapolis—Office of Catholic Charities
Lafayette—Catholic Charities

Iowa
Des Moines—Catholic Council for Social Concern
Dubuque—Catholic Charities
Sioux City—Catholic Charities

Kansas
Dodge City—Catholic Social Service
Kansas City—Catholic Charities

Kentucky
Covington—Catholic Social Service Bureau
Diocesan Catholic Children's Home-Fort Mitchell
Louisville—Catholic Charities
Boys Haven-Louisville

Louisiana
Alexandria-Shreveport—Catholic Community Services
Houma-Thibodaux—Catholic Social Services
New Orleans—Associated Catholic Charities

Maine
Portland—Diocesan Human Relations Services

Maryland
Baltimore—Associated Catholic Charities
St. Ann's Infant and Maternity Home-Hyattsville
St. Martin's Home-Baltimore

Massachusetts
Boston—Catholic Charitable Bureau
Laboure Center-Boston
Madonna Hall-Marlboro
St. Joseph's Hospital
Worcester—Catholic Charities
Guild of St. Agnes

Michigan
Detroit—Department of Christian Service
St. Vincent and Sarah Fisher Center, Farmington Hills

Vista Maria, Dearborn Heights
Gaylord—Community, Family and Children Services
Lansing—Catholic Community Services
Saginaw—St. Francis Home of Saginaw

Minnesota
St. Cloud—Catholic Charities
St. Paul and Minneapolis—Catholic Charities
Winona—Catholic Social Services

Mississippi
Biloxi—Catholic Social and Community Services

Missouri
Jefferson City—Department of Social Concerns
Kansas City—Seton Center
St. Louis—Catholic Charities
Guardian Angel Settlement Association-St. Louis
St. Louis Residence-St. Louis
Springfield—Social Concerns Office

Montana
Helena and Great Falls—Catholic Social Services

Nebraska
Lincoln—Catholic Social Service Bureau
Omaha—United Catholic Social Services

Nevada
Reno-Las Vegas—Catholic Community Services

New Hampshire
Manchester—Catholic Charities

New Jersey
Camden—Catholic Social Services
Metuchen—Catholic Charities
Newark—Catholic Community Services
Paterson—Catholic Family and Community Services
Trenton—Catholic Welfare Bureau

New Mexico
Gallup—Catholic Charities
Santa Fe—Catholic Social Services of Albuquerque

New York
Albany—Diocesan Health and Social Services
Brooklyn—Catholic Charities
Catholic Guardian Society-Brooklyn
St. Mary of the Angels Home-Syosset
Buffalo—Catholic Charities
New York—Catholic Charities
The Astor Home for Children, Rhinebeck
Catholic Home Bureau
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin-Staten Island
St. Dominic's Home-Blauvelt
St. Joseph's Immigrant Home
St. Rose's Free Home
St. Teresa's Nursing Home-Middletown

Rosary Hill Home-Hawthorne
Ogdensburg—Catholic Charities
Rochester—St. Ann's Home
Rockville Centre—Catholic Charities
Syracuse—Catholic Charities

North Carolina
Charlotte—Catholic Social Services

North Dakota
Fargo—Catholic Charities

Ohio
Cincinnati—Federation of Catholic Community Charities
St. Margaret Hall
Cleveland—Catholic Charities
Marycrest School, Independence
Columbus—Catholic Charities/Social Concerns
Diocesan Child Guildance Center
Rosemont School
St. Raphael's Home for the Aged
St. Vincent Children's Center
Toledo—Catholic Charities
St. Anthony Villa-Toledo
Youngstown—Catholic Charities
House of Loreto-Canton

Oklahoma
Oklahoma City—Catholic Social Ministries

Pennsylvania
Allentown—Catholic Social Agency
Altoona-Johnstown—Catholic Social Service
Erie—Catholic Social Services
Greensburg—Catholic Charities
Harrisburg—Catholic Social Services
Philadelphia—Catholic Social Services
St. Mary's Villa, Ambler
Pittsburgh—Social and Community Services
Holy Family Institute
Scranton—Catholic Social Services
Holy Family Residence

Rhode Island
Providence—Catholic Social Services
Saint Vincent Center

Tennessee
Nashville—Catholic Charities

Texas
Amarillo—Catholic Family Service
Corpus Christi—Catholic Charities
Dallas—Catholic Charities
Fort Worth—Catholic Charities
San Angelo—Catholic Charities
San Antonio—Catholic Family and Children's Services

Utah
Salt Lake City—Catholic Community Services

Vermont
Burlington—Catholic Charities

Virginia
Arlington—Catholic Charities
Richmond—Catholic Home Bureau-Hampton
Catholic Family and Children's Services-Richmond
Office of Refugee Resettlement-Richmond
Saint Joseph's Villa-Richmond
Catholic Family Services-Portsmouth
Office of Catholic Charities/Family Life
Catholic Family and Children's Services of Tidewater-Norfolk

Washington
Seattle—Catholic Charities
Spokane—Catholic Charities
Yakima—Catholic Family and Child Service

West Virginia
Wheeling/Charleston—Catholic Community Services

Wisconsin
Green Bay—Catholic Social Services
Our Lady of Charity
Madison—Catholic Social Service
Milwaukee—Catholic Social Services
St. Charles Boys Home
Superior—Catholic Charities Bureau

Wyoming
Cheyenne—Catholic Social Services
St. Joseph's Children's Home-Torrington